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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1870. NO. 188.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

State of the Georgia Bill

Action of Congressional Committees—The San Domingo Matter—Withdrawal of the Legal Tender Cases—A Political Movement at the Bottom of It—The Louisville Canal Improvement—Proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1870.

The Georgia Bill.

The Georgia bill, having got once more into the room of the Reconstruction Committee, is now to have a fortnight's rest before coming up again for consideration. Gen. Butler wants to go home to-morrow, and to-day got the members of the committee to agree to let the bill lie in its drawer till the 5th of next month. Talk among many leading members of the House shows that pretty much everyboiy is at sea on the bill. There was a strong disposition yesterday to take the Senate bill as it stands, but there is now reason for believing that it is not satisfactory to some Senators who gave it their votes, and he would be a rash man who should undertake to predict in what form it will go to the President. The committee will not agree to the Senate bill, and some of its members think they will report the original bill and again try its fate.

The Congressional Committees.

The Congressional Committee meetings today were not generally of much importance. The House Foreign Affairs met but did nothing of public consequence. The House Judiciary heard Mr. Evarts for two hours in the McGarrahan case, and will dispose of the matter so far as the lawyers are concerned on Saturday. The House Committee on Commerce gave the Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota a hearing in favor of the bill for opening water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the Appropriation Committee heard Gen. Casey on the River and Harbor bill and the needs of our frontier defenses.

San Domingo.

There is no doubt that active movements have been renewed from the Executive Mansion for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty. It is reported that there are parties here who have power to extend the time for the ratification of that flexible instrument, notwithstanding the treaty itself fixes a period for its own determination. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that Senators hostile to the treaty have been talked with by the President with a view to obtaining their votes on a future presentation of the subject to that body. The opponents of the treaty think that this San Domingo fever is losing ground with the country the more it is discussed, but they are of equally sanguine mien as to the fact that appliances which are brought to bear upon individual Senators are not without effect.

The Legal Tender Cases.

The withdrawal of the appeals in the legal tender cases by the plaintiffs has caused a general feeling of regret here. It is thought that if the recent decision had been reversed in the manner foreshadowed, there would have been a formidable political movement started to reverse the second decision by the addition of more judges, which would of course have entirely broken the anti-national section. This movement had already taken some shape, and was pressed some of the most influential Republicans in the country.

A Constituent's Revenge.

Judge Kelley received a letter to-day which furnishes a pungent commentary on the vagaries of human nature. One of his constituents applied to him about a year ago for passes over all the roads to Minnesota and back, which of course he did not forward. The forestall constituent now gets his revenge by returning one of the judge's speeches unopened, with a letter in which he tells him to pass business, and gives notice that he don't want any more speeches or documents.

Improvements at the Capital.

The *Star* of this city has made a canvass of the principal owners in the line in the way of building during the present season. It gives a list of thirty costly houses and stores that are to be erected, and says the aggregate of improvements now going on is about one and a quarter million of dollars. Several contracts for over one hundred thousand dollars each. The papers say the real estate market is good, and business generally brisk.

Louisville Canal.

In considering the question of the Louisville canal appropriation, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, instructed Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, to report on the whole subject and report. This work has been performed, and is ready for presentation to the Committee. It will recommend the immediate completion of the canal by the Government, and an appropriation of such sum, not less than two hundred thousand dollars, as may be needed. While no formal discussion has taken place upon the matter in full committee, it seems to be understood that Mr. Beck's proposition will be agreed to.

Reciprocity.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, has a plan ready for submission to the House for a limited reciprocity treaty. It requests the President to open negotiations with the proper authorities, providing that the United States will guarantee free trade between this country and Canada in lumber, coal, fish and salt, in case the Canadian authorities will enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence canals so as to admit vessels of twelve feet draft, and open the river and canal to the lake for American vessels, and also grant rights to Americans in Canadian fisheries.

Compliment to Mr. Julian.

At the meeting of the principal colored Republican club of this city last night resolutions were passed complimenting the Hon. Geo. W. Julian for his course towards the colored people of the country, which were unanimously adopted, and three cheers were given for Mr. Julian.

The Georgia Alleged Bribery Case.

The Georgia investigation in the Senate was not continued to-day, but will be resumed to-morrow. Stories, it seems, were sent to many papers last night to the effect the whole thing had been done over. This is an entirely unwarranted assumption, as the country will have occasion to learn before the inquiry is concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1870.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

General Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, goes to Massachusetts to-morrow night, and prospects that the amended Georgia bill lie over ten days.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Governors Austin, of Minnesota, and Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the Committees of Commerce of the House and Senate in behalf of the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, so as to give four feet of water in the channel between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan. Gov. Harvey, of Kansas, who was to make an argument in the same interest, was unavoidably called away. Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, will be here to-day for the same purpose. Favorable action by Congress is anticipated.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has appointed Adam Badeau as Consul General at Havana; Richard Phillips, Marshal for Arizona; Fred. Marley, Register of Land Office, Detroit.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

No order is yet issued for the payment of May interest, but it will be commenced before the end of April.

CUSTOMS.

Customs receipts last week $4,903,910.

THE SPANISH STORY A HOAX.

Admiral Porter this afternoon received telegrams from Admiral Gordon, at New York, and Captain Steadman, at Charlestown, Mass., announcing that dispatches to their care, signed Porter, and stating that trouble with Spain was inevitable, and to put every available vessel in commission, etc., had been received, and asking for congratulations. The Vice Admiral telegraphed immediately that he had signed no such dispatches, and did not know the parties to whom they purported to be sent.

REVENUE REFORM.

An important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican journalists and other influential leaders of the party not members of Congress, from all sections of the country, but mainly from the west, has been in session in this city the last two days. The meeting being entirely private, its proceedings have not been made public; but it is understood it was determined to call a mass convention of all friends of revenue reform, to be held at an early day in some western city. The number and character of the gentlemen attending this meeting render it one of unusual importance.

BUREAU OF HOMESTEADS.

Mr. L. H. Putnam, colored, of Brooklyn, addressed the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to-day on the subject of his petition. Putnam submitted the draft of a bill to establish a bureau of homestead and relief, with a view to the improvement of public lands in Florida in connection with the development of principles in the Southern States.

INDIANS STARVING.

A report of the officers at Grand River agency, Dakota, for March, states that there had arrived at the agency 1,127 Indians, all in a starving condition. Many had to kill and eat their horses. The agent sent provisions to assist in getting them there, and on their arrival nothing was issued. The Indians conducted themselves very well.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Judge George P. Fisher, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia; James M. Wilkes, Secretary to the President to sign land warrants; Joseph Hobson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third Iowa District. The following to be Consuls:—Edmund C. Gentry, at Sagua Basin; Stephen M. Vale, at Rhenish Bavaria; Samuel A. Bowles, at Kanagawa; Spencer Vernon, at Kin Kiang; Albert Green, of Norway, at Bergen; Lyall T. Adams, of Maine, Courtland Cade, at Christiana; Chas. F. Royce, at Prague; Wm. G. Gould, at Guyaquil; Jas. Jordan, at Seville; Samuel J. Day, at Lisbon; Postmaster, Martin Mulville, Delaware, Pa.

RECEPTION TO THE OHIOANS.

A grand reception was given the Ohio Legislature excursionists, by the Ohio State Association, at Masonic Temple, this evening. The entertainment was attended by Senators and representatives, and by many private citizens, with the ladies of their respective families, from that State, prominent among whom were General Sherman and Secretary Cox. Secretaries Belknap and Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar were also in the company. President Grant and Vice President Colfax remained an hour, and a hundred ladies and gentlemen were presented to them by Senators Sherman and Thurman and General Schenck. The supper room arrangements were in accordance with temperance principles. The hall was handsomely decorated.

CONGRESS.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

Amendment of the Revenue Laws—Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Passed, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws so that farmers who sell their own produce shall not be taxed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed. Several amendments were adopted, and a proviso inserted that American iron and steel be exclusively used in the construction of the road. The bill was then passed, 40 to 11.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copy-rights was discussed and adopted.

The House then went into committee on the naval appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,925,835. Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, made a general statement as to the provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Welles in reviving the allowance to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1855. As to the condition of the navy, he said the ships of the navy did no credit to the country at home or abroad. The position of the navy was most humiliating when the ships of the United States being the decision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England, he said by them what little American commerce there was left could be swept from the ocean in thirty days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert part of the money now spent for the navy in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful in peace and in war.

Mr. HALE defended the navy at length. The committee took a recess till evening.

Upon reassembling there being but a dozen members present, Mr. HALE yielded to a motion that the committee rise, when the House adjourned.

SALEM, OHIO.

Celebration of the Colored People of the Adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, April 21, 1870.

To-day was set apart by the colored citizens to commemorate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The weather was dark and rainy until eleven o'clock rain fell continually. At six o'clock in the morning all the bells in the town were simultaneously rung and cannon fired. Flags decorated the main streets, and the pavements were crowded with citizens and strangers. At one o'clock the Salem Cornet Band struck up an appropriate tune in the front of the town hall, where the procession formed, which, with appropriate banners and mottoes, marched up the main street to opposite the *Republican* building. Here they were joined by a colored lodge of Good Templars, and the members of the colored Masonic order in all in appropriate regalias. The procession being thus fully formed, led by the band and preceded by carriages containing officers and orators of the day, passed through the principal streets and returned in good order to Concert Hall, where speaking was to take place. The hall was crowded to overflowing.

Rev. Wm. Holliday, of Massillon, President, introduced Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, who spoke at length, reviewing the history of the anti-slavery movement or the United States from the hour of its commencement. The formation of the Republican party principally in charging the great wrongs perpetrated by slavery and the position of the American church. He seemed to see but one side of the picture, and that was painted in the great part by his own pencil. The speech was attentively listened to, frequently applauded, and contained much that was grand, noble and eloquent.

After music by the band Hon. G. A. Ambler, of Salem, spoke with more than usual force and energy, reviewing the past, considering the present and contemplating the future. He urged the necessity upon the newly enfranchised before him of voting intelligently, and impressed upon them the duty of education, by which they would be fitted more speedily to take their proper place in society. He closed amid applause.

At the conclusion of Judge Ambler's address, Mrs. Clark, of Salem, took the stand, and read a very eloquent essay on the issue in the anti-slavery worker, and could not let the occasion pass without giving society a petting before he was dead, it was due, but she wished to help bury it.

Martin Robinson, an anti-slavery wheelhorse, closed the speaking with a brief speech, full of force and good common sense. He had worked in the cause many years with the harness on, and felt the realization of his labors had come in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A midnight procession paraded in the evening. The day has been one of pleasure and profit to our colored citizens.

THE FENIANS.

The New York Congress—Protest Against an Immediate Aggressive Movement.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Fenian Congress permanently organized yesterday by the election of General J. J. Donnelly, of Utica, for Speaker. Gen. O'Neil's message was read, in which he referred at some length to the co-ordinate relations of the Senate and himself, and fervently hoped that the petty difficulty, or rather misunderstanding between them and himself would be entirely swept away by harmonious counsel and forever forgotten. He alluded at some length to the fact that he had issued an immediate invasion of Canada. In reference to the expenditure of 500 he explained that his desire was as had been stated, to strike full at the heart of the common enemy, and strike hard.

Delegates Colonel Cosgrove and J. F. Finnerty, of the Chicago *Republican*, said Fenianism in Illinois were finally admitted last night. Mr. J. F. Finnerty, as representing the Chicago delegation, addressed the Congress, and stated that no matter how much the general body of the organization was desirous of striking against the common enemy, he did not desire to peril the lives of any member of the organization who might be persuaded to join the movement against the Canadian authorities. He as representing the Fenian Brotherhood of the Fenian Brotherhood, he would decidedly protest against any such movement on the part of this Congress which would imperil the life or interest, or defeat its aspirations in the future. He for one would not protest against any rational movement against the Canadian Government, but he personally doubted the expedience of the organization of the Western States, was opposed to any useless sacrifice of life, and as representing the Chicago Fenian Brotherhood, he would decidedly protest against any premature movement on the part of Gen. O'Neil, or any other officer of the Brotherhood, which might tend to decrease the standard, reputation or efficiency of the organization. He did not believe in sudden movements—he did not believe in premature organizations—he did not think the power of one man to control the mind of ten thousand, but he believed that the common sense of the delegates present would enable them to distinguish between right and wrong, and to determine what was feasible and what was not.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY.

In the McFarland trial much argument arose this morning, from the fact of the illness of Recorder Hackett, and many were the surmises as to whether the Court would sit or not. When, however, the jury had arrived, and after them the counsel, with the exception of Mr. Graham, had made their appearance, the general opinion was that the case would be proceded with. One of little Percy McFarland's friends told him there would be no court, at which the little fellow was very much disappointed. At eleven o'clock Judge Bedford arrived, and very soon after Mr. Graham, whereupon a consultation was had between counsel, and it was concluded to adjourn until Monday morning, in consequence of the illness of the Recorder. The Judge then ordered Capt. McCloskey to adjourn the Court.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Rev. G. W. Northup, of Chicago, read a paper on the duty of educators to lead the masses of education to-day, before the Baptist National Educational Convention. Several other papers on educational matters were discussed during the day, and the Convention adjourned to-night.

CASE DISMISSED.

Commissioner Osborn to-day dismissed the case of Postmaster Jones, on a charge of receiving letters for an alleged swindling concern.

NEWS OF LOPEZ'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Advices from Rio Janiro of the 4th ultimo confirm the capture and killing of Lopez. Great rejoicing took place at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and other places upon the close of the war.

ANOTHER INSANE MURDERER.

Wm. Chambers was acquitted of killing Dr. Voorhees, in Brooklyn to-day, on the ground of insanity, and he was sent to a lunatic asylum.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Big Well Near Brady's Bend.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: "The big well upon Armstrong run, near Brady's Bend, which has been agitating petroleum circles for the past few days, has at last settled into a more steady gait, and the fire is sufficiently subdued to form a correct idea of its production. From reliable parties who left Brady's Bend yesterday, we are informed that it is flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels per day. The well caught fire at nine P. M., the vein of gas was struck at the well; a strong second vein that occasioned the fire was reached at a depth of 1,202½ feet, or 7½ feet in the third sand. The well has been drilling since last September, and was put down with large casing to a depth of 500 feet. Seven men were severely but not fatally burned by the explosion of the gas, whose names are: Jacob L. Meidger, Edward Swan, Baron Swan and C. Clark."

Lightning Rods.

Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, manufacture the "Munson copper tubular lightning rod with spiral flanges." It is now thirteen years since this rod was introduced, and of the thousands erected, no rod has failed to protect the building. This fact should insure its adoption by all persons who need rods. There are many worthless imitations of lightning rods sold over the country which render the liability to accident greater than no rod at all, hence we urge the public to buy the Munson copper rod, and thus secure the best protection that can be provided.

At Los Vegas, New Mexico, Tuesday night, a party of masked men took two Mexicans from the jail, where they were confined for stealing, and hung them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A young lady of Wheeling, named McCulloch, attempted suicide Wednesday, by jumping into the Ohio river, but was rescued in a senseless condition.

A steam mill at Milford, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded a few days since, demolishing the mill to atoms, and seriously injuring the men.

James Slaits, a barber, was shot and killed in Memphis, Wednesday night, in a billiard saloon at Humboldt, by a baggage master on the Mississippi Central Railroad, who escaped arrest.

A resolution has been adopted by the Mississippi Legislature to appoint a joint committee to prepare an address to the Governor, asking the removal from office and impeachment of Judge Shackleford for releasing Yerger on bail. The Committee will report on Monday.

Forty or fifty of the convicts in the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville entered into a conspiracy to escape, and on Tuesday evening attempted their deliverance, but failed through the timely discovery of the guards, who called the citizens to their aid.

Captain Edward McConnell, son of the late Murray McConnell, mysteriously murdered at Jacksonville, Fla., last year, attempted the other night to commit suicide while laboring under delirium tremens.

A convention of Illinois farmers on Wednesday adopted resolutions denouncing the rates charged by the railroads as exorbitant, and opposing the present system of delivering grain to the warehouses owned by private individuals, subjecting shippers to unreasonable charges and frauds, and denying that the people have surrendered their vested rights to railroad companies; resolutions also declare that water channels are the only practicable check upon railroads in charges for freight and transportation, and the Constitutional Convention ought to modify its action regarding canal improvement. The present rates for transportation are declared unreasonable and oppressive.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah territory, had a grand reception at Corinne, on Wednesday evening.

The paper makers of the United States met in New York yesterday to establish a union as exists in other trades, and to take steps to prevent the present over-producing of paper, which had reduced the price of some grades below the cost of production. Forty-nine mills were represented, and it was resolved to issue a call for a general meeting of the trade to be held on the 20th of May.

Yesterday's dispatch left the two robbers of the Vermillion county, Ind., Treasurer's office in custody of the officers, and a posse of hundreds of people hunting for them. Some time Wednesday, they presented themselves to two well known citizens on the highway, and drawing a revolver, compelled the citizens to strip off many of their clothes, and rig gobbers put on and "lit out." The semi-nude citizens returned home, and the robbers, for whom were hunting the burglars, and having every external appearance of being the fugitive thieves, they were arrested at Danville, Clinton or Newport for trial. They proved an *alibi* and got off.

Gov. Hoffman, in a message to the New York Senate, urges the adoption of the resolution for the payment of the ante-war debt in coin.

The remains of Hon. Anson Burlingame were yesterday deposited in the State Hall, Boston. The public will be admitted to-day.

The Massachusetts House has passed the ten hour law.

Father Richott and Alfred Scott, the Red river delegates, are still in prison at Ottawa.

The small-pox at Tucson, Arizona, has subsided. The mining news is favorable. The Indians are peaceful, confining their operations to cattle stealing.

The excitement about the new silver mines in Nye county, Nevada, is increasing. Already there are over 300 men at the mines.

A boiler in Prather's saw mill, between Oleopolis and Pithole, exploded yesterday, killing A. Cuggar and injuring two others.

Two car loads of Fenians are reported to have passed over the Ogdensburg road Wednesday night.

E. A. Sonder & Co., who recently suspended business in Philadelphia, have assets more than double their liabilities.

Mrs. Lydia Baville, of Greenfield, Wis., was on Tuesday evening found suspended by a rope, locked in a room of her residence. A divorce suit was pending between her and her husband, but none was feared.

Sir Stafford Northcote has arrived in Canada from England.

The Arcade Railway and the free canal funding bills have finally been passed by the New York legislature. The Arcade Railway registry law, except for New York city, and other registry disabilities from colored voters were also passed.

The regents of the West Virginia institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, have decided to locate it at Wheeling.

The colored people of Terre Haute, Indiana, yesterday had a grand jollification over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

A vigilance committee broke into the jail at Salem, Ill., Wednesday night, and taking out a notorious desperado named Hank Leonard, shot him dead in the street. He was awaiting trial for highway robbery.

The market house at Gallipolis, O., was burned yesterday. The station house was in the same building, and a man imprisoned therein was burned to a crisp.

The income tax in the Second Ohio District (Cincinnati) for past year, amounts to $21,956 58. This is fully equal to the amount collected the preceding year.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad exploded its boiler at Toledo yesterday, instantly killing the fireman, James Clark, and fatally injuring the engineer, Mr. Sawyer. John Aldrich, a brakeman, was slightly hurt.

Ford, who murdered Starits, at Humboldt, Tenn., Wednesday night, was arrested early yesterday morning at Jackson, and taken back in irons.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution repealing the reading and writing clause of the State Constitution.

Albany county, N. Y., suffered severely by the late floods. Several bridges, houses, barns, grist and saw mills were swept away. Many people had narrow escapes, but no lives were lost.

Commander Wm. B. Cushing, of the Navy, attempted to horsewhip C. E. Bishop, editor of the Jamestown, New York, *Journal*, but the employee of the latter prevented him. Shooting was bound over for trial.

The Board of Managers of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home, organized yesterday by electing Gen. Geo. Cadwallad, of Fremont, President; Col. H. G. Armstrong, of Cincinnati, secretary, and Major M. S. Gunckle, of Dayton, Treasurer.

Wm. H. Seward was waited on by a party of citizens of Syracuse yesterday, and made them a short speech on local topics.

The New York canals are to be opened May 1st.

STATE NEWS.

An old man named Acker, aged seventy-eight years, residing in Erie, became enamored of a buxom widow aged forty-five, and eloped with her on Tuesday, leaving his wife aged seventy to shift for herself. The elopers were overhauled in Cleveland.

A reunion of the 83d, 111th and 145th Pennsylvania regiments of infantry and battery "B" will be be held in Erie on Friday, the 29th of June next.

The census of Reading is now being taken, and the indications are that the population will reach forty thousand.

The Greenville *Argus*, an able and influential Republican paper, has been enlarged to thirty-six wide columns, and is now one of the largest papers in the State. It enjoys a deservedly large circulation, and merits continued prosperity.

The Middlesex *Eagle* claims that Mr. J. P. Arbaugh, of that place, recently discovered a strange mineral near the town, which, upon investigation, turns out to be nickel, and that this is found in great quantities, so it is said. The people of Mercer county ought to be happy, as they now have within their borders silver, iron, coal, petroleum, and perpetual motion.

There are thirteen building associations in the city of Reading.

The Reading Railroad Company will soon have a magnificent fleet of iron steam colliers. The last, the "Reading," is called the "Leopard" and its capacity is 800 tons. This makes the fifth already built, and they are to be followed by others as fast as they can be turned off the stocks. They are to ply between the Richmond terminus of the road and all points along the coast, north and south. Where coal is used.

The various Posts of the G. A. R. on Oil Creek are making preparations for celebrating the 5th of May next as Decoration Day. It is desired by some that the several organizations unite in a trip to Franklin, Meadville or some other point.

Columbus, in Warren county, is to have a new cheese factory. A stock company will erect a large building and have 500 cows at the start.

Hon. George V. Lawrence is confined to his residence, in Monongahela City, with a severe bronchial affection.

STATE POLITICS.

Hon. Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong county, is announced for reelection for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

M. M. Steele, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature before the Republicans of Armstrong county.

The Republican primary elections in Armstrong county will be held on Saturday, June 4th, the voting for candidates to be by ballot.

The Republicans of Greene county will hold their nominating convention on Saturday, April 30.

The Republican Committee of Indiana county will meet in Indiana on the 3d of May.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 21.—Cattle—Total receipt 350 cars; market dull and dragging at the decline yesterday; shipping cattle $4 @ $5 25; some lot of fancy at milkers $75. Receipt of sheep fair; nothing doing; stock principally shipped in first hands. Hogs—market dull at $6 @ 90; receipts moderate.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Cotton active at full prices; middling 23½@23¾c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 17 bales; exports 9,412 bales; stock 150,358 bales. Sugar—prime 11½@11¾c. Molasses—prime plantation reboiled 68@75c. Coffee dull, fair 16¾@16¾c; prime 17¾@18c.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon's Proclamation of the Plebiscitum—Disasters at Sea—An American Vessel Burned—A Steamer Wrecked—Riotous Demonstration at Cadiz, &c., &c.

Items from Paris.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Siecle* publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote no on the question of personal government. Among the signers of the appeal are Messrs. Arago, Bencel, Cremieux, Gambetta, J. Ferry, Garnier, Pagel and Jules Simon.

The *Figaro* says M. Daru and Buffet left the ministry because they received a letter from the Duke de Amanaele, telling them to do so, or else the Orleanists might vote for the plebiscite. The *Figaro* adds that the Emperor has a copy of this letter in his possession.

The influx in the Bank of France this week is 4,700,000 francs greater than last.

The committee in favor of the plebiscite has already collected 3,000,000 of francs toward defraying expenses.

It is reported that the makers of wall paper will join the strikers to-day.

The New Austrian Ministry.

VIENNA, April 21.—The new ministry formed by Count Potocki is regarded as transitional merely, and its mission is to adjust the application of the Constitution to the several members of the Empire.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, April 21.—The family of Prince Henry Bourbon refused to accept the six thousand dollars imposed upon Duke Montpensier by the Council of State.

An industrial demonstration was made at Cadiz yesterday, but quickly repressed by the local authorities. One rioter was killed, and several badly wounded.

Increase in Bullion.

LONDON, April 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England is £147,000 sterling less than last week.

Contradiction.

Letters from Rome contradict the assertions recently made, that the minority would leave the Ecumenical Council if the infallibility proposition is passed.

Inspection of Convents.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—A large meeting was held in this city last evening to protest against the proposed official inspection of convents.

The Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, April 21.—The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, to-day presented to the Emperor the *Senatus Consultum*, as unanimously voted by the Senate.

The Imperial printing office will to-morrow commence the publication of the proclamation of the Emperor concerning the plebiscitum, together with the note of the latter. In his proclamation the Emperor says that some of reforms introduced since 1860, up to the present moment, and dwells on the liberal policy of the State. He said that, namely: stability of institutions and easy transmission of power to the heir of the throne, the formula of the plebiscitum is brief and simple. The vote will be taken on the 8th inst., and the result will be known on its result officially announced on the 12th. Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat, who were candidates in the Senate, because the Emperor desired that he would take no part in the discussion of the succession to the throne, returns Saturday.

The Left Center.

Marquis De Andelarre, leader of the Left Center in the Corps Legislatif, publishes a letter declaring that such organization as that the Left Center has ceased to exist as a party.

Custom Parliament.

BERLIN, April 21.—The session of the Custom Parliament was unimportant to-day. Herr Delbruck opened the proceedings with a speech, in which he enumerated the measures which have been adopted by Germany, and which them are the revision of duties on sugar and coffee, and commercial treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

An American Ship Burned—A Steamer Wrecked.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The American ship was seen on fire on the night of December 28th, in latitude 41°, longitude 35°. She appeared to be loaded with cotton. During the night she disappeared. On the 30th a portion of the ship's boat was picked up. The name of the vessel was not ascertained.

The steamer Nestorian, from Oporto for Liverpool, was lost off the Scilly Islands. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Mordaunt Case.

LONDON, April 21.—The further hearing of the Mordaunt divorce case has been postponed.

Mismanagement of Erie.

The *Globe* to-day ascribes the prevailing depression in the stock exchanges to the mismanagement of the Erie road.

Agrarian Outrages.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Numerous cases of agrarian brutality are reported in the county of Meath.

The City of Brussels.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—The missing steamer City of Brussels, from New York Haven this morning, under sail.

Markets.

LONDON, April 21, evening.—Consols for money 93½; for account 93¾. American securities—U. S. 5-20s, 1865, 90; 10-40s, 89½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27; stocks easy.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse firm; rentes 75 francs 02 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 1d; red western No. 2 7s 8d; winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western flour 28s 6d. Wheat 9s 10d. Corn 30s 6d. Peas 36s 6d. Barley 5s. Pork 90s. Beef 80s. Lard firm at 68s 9d. Cheese 75s. Bacon 57s 6d for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, April 21.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Rosin quiet and steady at 4s 3d. Spirits of turpentine 34s 6d. Linseed firm.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse firm; rentes 75 francs and higher; 5 28 93¾.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton closed firm and quiet; low middlings 124 francs.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Petroleum closed firm at 71 francs.

BREMEN, April 21.—Petroleum flat at 6 thalers 18 groats.

HAMBURG, April 21.—Petroleum firm.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

An Insane Woman Cuts the Throats of Her Four Children and of Her Own Brother.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Mrs. Catharine Marsh left her house this afternoon, borrowed a butcher knife, went to the school near by, called out her son James, aged eight, cut his head nearly off, rushed for another little boy named Burnett, who ran and escaped. She then returned home, went into the yard, and found another son William, aged seven, from a swing, and cut his throat; then grasped her daughter Mary Jane, aged four years and nearly severed her completely off; then went into the house and cut the throat of her youngest child, Caroline, aged two years, nearly severing the head from the body; then cut the throat of her own mother, Mrs. Duryea, aged fifty-four years, so badly that she will die. Mrs. Marsh was arrested and taken to the station house. Her husband has been absent some eighteen months in the employment of Harper's. He is believed to be working as a barber in New York. Mrs. Marsh always bore an excellent character. She is undoubtedly insane. She to-night appears conscious of her terrible deed.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

Voice of the Republican Press.

The Reading *Times*, an influential Republican paper in benighted Democratic Berks, indorses the COMMERCIAL'S remarks relative to repudiating bad legislative nominations, and says: "One of the most cheering signs of the times is the high-toned sentiment of the Republican press in relation to the affairs of government. Our leading newspapers are everywhere setting their faces against demagogues and charlatans who make a trade of politics for the mere purpose of office and plunder. The Republican press and the Republican party have already taken noble ground against the corruptionists in our National and State Legislatures, and have indicated plainly that they will not hesitate to condemn and denounce a rascal because he happens to belong to the party."

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: "There is much significance to be attached to the universal outcry against the Legislature that has left the statutes—at last as they can be found—a finding; it is something deeper, more deliberate and determined. The character of the Commonwealth, the most vital interests of the people are involved."

The Columbia *Republican* pays Governor Geary a compliment for his use of the veto power, and says that with a few years of Republican rule, under the guidance of such men, our State will not only be free from debt, and contain a surplus, but such a moral influence will be exerted, as will tend to stop corruption in every form, and free from the taint that now mars our fair fame. We hope our friends throughout the State have learned a lesson that will cause them only to vote for *good men* for the next session. Political hacks and corrupt politicians should have the privilege of remaining at home.

The Philadelphia *Post* adopts the COMMERCIAL'S article on this subject, which it publishes conspicuously and with warm approbation.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "If a Republican official has been guilty of a grave offence, Republicans have a far deeper interest than the Democrats in urging his removal from office, for they are incited to this course not only by a desire to protect the national interests affected by his charge, but by the necessity of warding off from their organization all share of the infamy properly belonging to the offender alone. When Republican organs become champions of criminal officeholders, they sacrifice their zeal to outrun their judgment, and do more than the most earnest Democrats to weaken public confidence in the great party of the nation."

INFORMATION has been received at Cherrystone, on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake, of the total loss of the ship Crest of the Wave, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool, with railroad iron, for Baltimore. It appears that the vessel struck on Hogg Island on Sunday night during a gale, and went to pieces, and that all hands were lost. The life-boat, containing three bodies, drifted ashore on Cobb's Island, and several other bodies have since been found. The wrecking steamer Resolute, Captain Baker, started from Norfolk for the scene of the disaster, and will bring more details to-morrow. A heavy northeast storm set in on Monday morning, and she may be able to get to the ship.

THE STATE TREASURY.

THE MEASURES OF REFORM.

The Supplements Enacted by the Late Legislature.

The following are the new laws passed by the late Legislature with a view to reform the management of the State Treasury:

An Act providing for the several Acts relative to the State Treasurer and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, before the first day of January in each and every year, to report to the Governor, in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of his trusts and duties performed by him, and the execution thereof being duly proven in the same shall be entered of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and copies of such obligation duly authenticated under the seal of said office shall be admitted as *prima facia* legal evidence of the fact, execution and contents of said bond in any Court of this Commonwealth in all cases in which the original bond would be evidence of the same matters.

SEC. 2. From and after the first Monday of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the salary of the State Treasurer shall be five thousand dollars in full of all services, including his salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, per annum, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of every month, to make a report to the Governor, setting forth in detail the different sums which go to make up the aggregate balance of money on hand in the State Treasury, including the amount in the sinking fund, as well as moneys not belonging to the State; to that end he shall enter the amount deposited with each bank or other depository, and the amount of the draft or warrant paid by the same, in a book to be kept for the purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature, or of any committee thereof, at all times; and the said banks and others are not on call, if any in the vault or otherwise, giving the amount and kind value of the same to the Treasurer on the day of such call, which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation, and entered in a separate book kept for that

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

THE action of the Supreme Court does not dispose of the legal tender question, but postpones it till the next term. Meanwhile the decision against the constitutionality of the legal tender act will stand as the law of the land.

IT is reported that a consultation of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House resulted in an agreement to sustain a motion to lay the Tariff Bill on the table. Such a motion will be supported by the friends of Protection generally. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the combinations against Protection are stronger than its friends in the present Congress. The course agreed upon by our delegation under such circumstances is probably the wisest that can be pursued.

IT is denied from Washington that the English authorities have applied for permission to pass a portion of the Red River expedition through our territory—and it is asserted furthermore, that were such an application to be made it would not be granted. Concerning the expedition itself, it may be said that it is likely to render the quarter to which it will proceed the scene of no ordinary interest. If the people there are in earnest and plans for rendering them assistance succeed, the history of the Brandock expedition will then likely find a parallel.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* might stand a chance of getting something done for the relief of those who suffered from rebel invasion if it would manifest a little common sense. Those sufferers have the sincere sympathy of every part of the State. Precisely what should be done for their relief, and if anything, however, are questions about which men must be permitted to differ. The surroundings of the bill of the late session were so bad as to repel the support of many of the sincerest friends of the cause. The editor of the *Repository* is either ignorant or careless if he is not prepared to admit this much. If support of that bill or any similar bill with similar surroundings is to be made the test of friendship for the sufferers on the border, then we fear they will continue to fare badly. They can well afford to have the *Repository* abate some of its peculiar zeal in their behalf. Its style of advocacy is unfortunate.

Our expectation is that, after the present House shall have proved itself incompetent to deal with the tariff question, it will lay the bill on the table or postpone it to the next session. And either "concession by which nothing is conceded" will prove a generally acceptable as any tariff that this Congress is likely to make.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We are confident that a full and free discussion before the people is all that is required to produce right Congressional action. We are assured that the anti-Protection votes from the West in Congress do not represent the popular sentiment of that section. The St. Louis *Tribune* says, and no doubt correctly:

The western people are just beginning to build up industry. They want fair play, and no foreign competition. They do not buy the cheap goods of the piece of the East do, but wear home-made clothing and are not only satisfied with it, but are proud of it. We intend, as soon as possible, to make all we want in every department of life. Woolen factories are going up all over this country, and soon we shall go into cotton manufactures. Iron works are multiplying on every side, and now we are going into the manufacture of iron and steel rails, and shall soon be able to supply all the western railroads. Protection to home industry is, therefore, to be the great economical doctrine of the West. Even to-day the western people are more in favor of protective tariff than the eastern.

THE *Volksblatt* has twice referred to the comments made by other papers upon its warning to the Republican party. In its issue of the 18th instant, after mention of the attention which the admonitory paragraph had excited, the *Volksblatt* says for the enlightenment of the *Post* in particular, that it needs not count on gaining over the German Republicans to its party as long as it refuses to recognize without reservation in our political life the results of the war for the Union. It also adds the remark: "We have not yet forgotten the attitude which the *Post* assumed on the occasion of our Fourth of July celebration."

In the issue of the 19th instant, the editor reports the discovery that the much bruited paragraph had been in part incorrectly translated, with the effect of making him charge the Republican party as a whole with nativism and canting hypocrisy, whereas he had referred particularly to Indiana. He also calls attention to the hypothetical or conditional tone of the passage as indicated by the words "if," "were," &c., proving that he had in view rather the future and possible than the present and actual depravity of the Republicans.

We have been requested to mention these corrections, and we do so with pleasure. We must, however, in justice to the COMMERCIAL, say that to *its* translation of the sentence in question the criticism of the *Volksblatt* does not apply. This the editor will at once understand on examination. The sentence which he quotes as misrepresenting his meaning has not been taken from this paper.

DID our readers, some weeks ago, take note of the wreck of the steamer *Normandy* off the coast of Guernsey? It was not an ocean steamer, but merely a packet plying between the English coast and the Channel islands. We are not aware that any distinguished people perished in the catastrophe, and we are not sure that the gentleman who diffuses miscellaneous information by means of the Atlantic cable, deemed the calamity of sufficient importance to be reported to the American people by telegraph. Perhaps he did, however. At any rate, the incident, which happened about the twentieth of March, must before now have sunk into the eternal oblivion of the brave men who lived before AGAMEMNON but for one circumstance: a poet made the event the theme, not of a song or any other poem, but of a letter. VICTOR HUGO, whose dwelling, Hauteville-House, stands in Guernsey, loves to write letters about all contemporary events in which he happens to be interested, and by the wreck of the *Normandy* he was much affected. Though steamers had been plying between England and the little Archipelago for forty years, this was the first one to be lost. Then, though no celebrated people were lost with the vessel, many perished related and dear to survivors in Guernsey, and the island went into mourning, the flags were lowered, and many houses closed in sign of grief. The Captain, whose name was HARVEY, "a man of large, ruddy face, short, black whiskers, and kind blue eyes," showed peculiar heroism in saving as many as he could of his passengers, and in the endeavor to save more of them, "died superbly like a hero or a stoic." This was enough to interest HUGO, but there was more. Captain HARVEY had paid the Frenchman such a compliment as no other Frenchman, not royal, had ever received from an Englishman.

"Three years ago, in 1867," says HUGO, "I was on his boat. The English fleet was at Sheerness for the Vice-roi of Egypt and the Sultan. Some notice who were with me on board the Normandy, and who desired to see the fleet, begged me to express the same desire. It was a *detour* or departure of two hours from its course. It was necessary to pass around the Isle of Wight. They said to me: 'Tell the captain that you desire it.' 'But,' I replied, 'a French ship would not do that for me.' Capt. Harvey heard. He exclaimed: 'That which a French ship would not do for Victor Hugo, an English ship ought to do.' And he headed for Sheerness, where he showed me the fleet while the Queen showed it to the Khedive."

People who have read HUGO's "Toilers of the Sea" will not blame us for this reference to the great story-teller's letter about Captain HARVEY.

THE *Nation* censures the exercise of unwarrantable authority by Congress, or by either of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and condemns the introduction of new usages which conflict with the traditions and spirit of our institutions in their original purity. It recommends a careful observance of constitutional restraints, a reform in the expenditures, and a restoration of the true political morals which have been depressed by the influences ever incident to civil commotions. These are commendable suggestions, uttered in kindess of which no candid citizen of any party can disapprove.

It is a slavish discipline that exacts indiscriminate laudation from the organ of the party in power of all the acts of its officials, and of the organs of the other party an equally indiscriminate condemnation. No man so perfect but may err; none so depraved but may do some good. The warm temper of partisanship is too apt to prevent the exercise of impartial judgment, and in this way abuses are justified and bad men retained in place by one party, whilst the wisest policy and the most virtuous man are contemned by the other.

For the evils of which the *Nation* complains, it says: "The war, of course, is responsible." Nothing can be more true than the trite remark—"war never leaves as it found a nation." "War," says a late statesman, "suspends the rule of moral obligation, and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars strike deepest of all into the social habits of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert even the natural taste and relish of equity and justice." It is not to be expected that America should escape consequences which seem wisely ordained to impress the public mind with the awful nature of war, and to prevent entering upon it without mature deliberation and overwhelming reasons. Political latitudinarianism, partiality and injustice, extravagance in public expenditures, are among the complaints made by the *Nation* against the public agents, demanding correction. If these are just, it would assuredly be wise in the party having the responsibility, to remove the causes of these complaints, and come before the people with unsoiled garments when asking a renewal of their lease of power.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

The feeling in favor of Constitutional revision is becoming general, especially among those whose experience and training qualify them to form an opinion of the necessity of a Convention. Fortunately the question is not one of a party character. In support of the measure all parties can, and we believe will unite, and act together in stimulating public sentiment and taking the necessary preliminary steps. The fact is, there is no safety for the rights of individuals or corporations, at the rate things have been going at Harrisburg for the last three or four years. Any valuable interest that can be reached is liable to be assailed with hostile legislation, in earnest or in sham, for the benefit of unscrupulous individuals in and out of the Legislature. Organized capital is continually subjected to raids; and it is freely charged, and quite generally believed, that many extraordinary things, of which we hear every session, are done through bribery. Be this as it may, the amount of special legislation, and the rate at which each year it increases, afford reasons enough why the fundamental law should be changed. Two thousand bills of special legislation in one winter—each winter in fact—should startle the people into action. It is folly to pretend that our State in all its interests is not seriously affected by such a vast amount of special legislation, more especially by the former, which large corporations and corrupt combinations are able to exert from the beginning to the close of each session. It is only because the constitutional hindrances are too great to be overcome that our State debt has not been almost indefinitely increased. Fortunate, indeed, was it that a provision so salutary as that which forbids any permanent increase of the State debt was inserted in the Constitution. But for this at least three millions would have been added at one stroke at the late session, whereby lobby speculators would have profited by not less than half a million. With a Constitution framed in all its parts with equal wisdom, the public would feel a degree of safety to which it is now and for some time has been a stranger. Revision is proposed in behalf of every man, woman and child in the State, and not for party or class considerations. It is the only way of escape; and as we have already said, the degree of favor with which the proposition is received is in the highest degree gratifying. It should be brought conspicuously before the people in every district during the next canvass, so that the next Legislature will feel itself instructed to take the action necessary to a revision of the Constitution of the State.

COUNT BISMARCK is undoubtedly one of the most conspicuous of living actors on the scene of contemporary history. For two or three years the voices raised in his applause were so loud as almost, if not quite, to overwhelm the voices raised in censure or denunciation. To the world outside of Germany many of the practical results accomplished by his policy were so grand, or so manifestly in accordance with the fitness of things, that few foreigners cared to inquire carefully into the means by which they had been accomplished. But during the last twelve months indications have multiplied well adapted to suggest doubts as to the ultimate success of the most important measures upon which the brilliant Count's fame seemed to rest. In the last Reichstag, in many instances the distrust with which his leadership is regarded, was made very manifest. Prominent members who had formerly seemed personally devoted to him and ready to follow him whithersoever, were at no pains to conceal the fact that they had lost confidence in his wisdom. Important measures proposed and advocated by him as vital to the completion of his policy were remorselessly rejected, and at least one measure opposed and denounced by him with more than usual vehemence, was passed by an overwhelming majority. Then the latest mails from Europe announce movements in the south ominous of perturbation in the political system with which BISMARCK's name is identified. All readers remember how, through his influence, Prince CHARLES, of the royal house of Prussia, was chosen or appointed to reign over the Moldawo-Wallachian Provinces. And recent reports now inform us what practical uses the wily Count has endeavored to derive from the presence of a HOHENZOLLERN in those regions. We give an extract:

By the cession of all the lines of railroads, canals, and banks in the Principalities to Prussian companies, a rapid ascendancy has been given to Prussian influence on the Danube, but the haste and unscrupulousness which have been manifested in carrying out this line of policy have not only disgusted all classes in the Principalities, but opened the eyes of France, Russia and Austria, for the object of Count Bismarck at Berlin have in view. These Powers have therefore through their agents been busily at work to foment the elements of discontent to which the prospective cession has given rise, and the country has now reached a state of effervescence far which there can be but one remedy—revolution. The members of all political parties have united for the overthrow of Prussian influence, and they denominate it in their German." The Reichmaniacs of the Latin race will no longer consent to live under the domination of Bismarck, the real ruler of the Principalities and the great enemy of the nation which have a mission of civilization with them.

To a great sagacity is needed to foresee that in the condition of things thus described the seeds of a big war may be germinating between Prussia upholding her prince on the one hand, and Austria, France and Russia on the other, either taking revenge for the past or maintaining the balance of power. The Count ought to feel uneasy.

HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of this State, having been requested to permit his name to be used for renomination, consents to do so, but says he cannot make any personal efforts to do so. He says:

There will be a new apportionment of the state into Congressional districts next year. Of the present apportionment only one term remains. This term you propose I should serve. The people of the North, under the impression that experience adds to the usefulness of their representatives, seem disposed to lengthen their former terms of service. So far as I know, this is the sentiment of our district. In answer to your letter, therefore, I will say that, grateful for this new mark of confidence, I shall accept a renomination, if tendered me by the Republican convention; but owing to my duties here, even if otherwise proper, I will be unable to make any personal efforts to secure it.

SENATOR CARPENTER, a week ago, characterized the Declaration of Independence as "the generalities of a revolutionary pronunciamento." A few days after Mr. Sumner had used nearly the same phrase, and gave the Wisconsin Senator the "dressing" he deserved; concerning all of which, the Washington *Chronicle* says:

Senator Carpenter, though never at a loss for words, was evidently embarrassed in the attempt to explain and defend his hasty, and ill-considered language. His explanation of the terms "generalities" and "revolutionary" was not such as to satisfy people that his language was not a contemptuous fling against a paper which loyal Americans have learned to reverence as a part of their faith. They have little patience with words which tend, in any way, to bring contempt upon so unchallenged an object of their respect.

THE insanity plea, as explained by Mr. Spencer, seems to excite some irony and sarcasm among the editorial fraternity. The New Albany *Commercial* suggests that Mrs. Calhoun's husband should work himself into an insane passion, and while thus insane, perforate Mr. Spencer's visceral region with a revolver bullet. Spencer's denunciation of Mrs. Calhoun as an "arch intrigress and procuress" would, the editor thinks, justify this mode of capital punishment, and enable Spencer to judge expertly of his celebrated theory of "simulated sane insanity."

A PRUSSIAN named Lotterback has been running a three years' course of swindling the Masonic fraternity in different cities, and has been uncommonly successful. He was, however, recently detected at Toledo, Ohio, and exposed. His visitations included Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, where he resided over a year, extending his travels so far South as Texas, gaining admission into many lodges, although not a Mason, and obtaining large amounts of money by fraudulent representations.

THE Burlington (N. J.) *Enterprise* says that Jonathan Vantote, formerly of Trenton, is to take editorial charge of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) COMMERCIAL, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Will probably be none the less COMMERCIAL folks.—*Chicago Republican.*

Our contemporary is quite right. There is no truth in the paragraph, nor was there ever any foundation for it.

THE people of Somerset, Pa., are determined to have a railroad, and have an engineer corps now employed in running a line the slopes between Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, to the borough of Somerset.

NEW GERMAN LITERARY PAPER.

Die Glocke (The Bell) is the name of a new Pittsburgh paper in the German language, of which the first number was issued on Saturday evening, the 17th instant. Anything in the publishing line more free from profession either in name, claim or appearances it would not be easy to imagine. *The Bell* is a literary paper, and will not meddle directly with politics. Hence, if the venture succeed, it must succeed in virtue of other attractions and by appeal to other motives than those by which so many German journals devoted to political agitation flourish in this country. The editors seem well aware of the difficulties which lie before them, and confess that they do not hope for swift and brilliant success. In their introductory address to their readers, in a rather happy vein of humor, they describe some of the circumstances that encumber the task of "the German in America who labors for the awakening of intellectual life among his countrymen." They, however, do not despair of a fair measure of prosperity for their "paper Bell;" they indulge the hope that "with time its voice shall extend beyond the city limits outward into the country and reach many a German household lost among strangers, to reawaken in its members through the magic sound of the mother-speech the old love for the great German family." We trust that these hopes may be more than fulfilled; as we are sure they deserve to be, if the paper shall sustain the promise of the first number. Among its contents are the opening chapters of two serial stories by well known writers, and the original articles are fresh, lively, and evidently written for a purpose. From the character of this first number we conclude that the paper will possess considerable value as an organ of Americano-German opinion on subjects of general concern. In a paper on the "woman-question," that important topic is discussed from the German point of view. Many will be gratified and some grieved, but all interested to learn that German men see in female suffrage the threatening ruin of household happiness. The writer is of opinion that "if there were only happily married women in the world, the question of woman's rights would never have emerged. Were there no "poor" women and no old maids, there would be as little talk of woman's right to vote as there would be of courts of justice, if there were no rogues and no quirrelsome or litigious people in existence. There are poor women, however, and there are old maids, and for their sakes many a woman possessed of a good husband and fine children, betakes herself to the speaker's platform to portray in gloomy colors the misery of her sex, and in loud voice to demand help from society and the State." A paper entitled "Pittsburgh and the New Era" pays a just tribute to the solid worth and many advantages of our Smoky City. "Pittsburgh is the Cinderella among the cities of the United States. Over-worn in soot, she sits modestly at work, and is arrogantly looked down upon by other cities proud of their splendid, though often borrowed, or even stolen finery. Only when this Cinderella once wash the soot from her face, and adorn herself with the precious things bestowed upon her by the two good fairies, Nature and Industry, many of the haughty sisters of the East and the West must retire into the background, and many a King's son," &c., &c. In using this highly figurative language the writer has in mind the claims put forward by various other cities to become the new capital of the country, while Pittsburgh, notwithstanding its pretensions, has remained silent. He, however, does not consider that promotion as a thing to be desired for our city. The writer then refers to a movement with which Pittsburgh happens to have become rather intimately associated, and in regard to which opposite opinions are held by religious people. This writer supposes that Pittsburgh is the center of this movement, which he believes to be directed against freedom of conscience. He anticipates times of great excitement and earnest controversy, and that thither city will be the place of hottest debate, as "among the resident clergy, all tendencies are represented, from the most liberal to the most reactionary." After mention of the present indifference of the Germans on religious subjects, which he pronounces merely apparent, the German being essentially and by nature religious, and also devoted to his country, which as a most precious possession, the writer says:

"Should the religious fanatics really succeed in dividing the American people into two parties one of them contending for freedom and the other for constraint of conscience, then they will see prodigies performed by the German. He who hitherto has made little noise in politics, will suddenly step forth booted and spurred into the foreground of the arena, and many a Teuton will have found that he had once again crossed his account with religion and heaven, will again polish up the old, rusty sword of defiance, to deal out well aimed German blows. In that conflict the Germans will be found quite in the right camp, and when in close phalanx they unite with all free-minded Americans, their victory is assured."

This extract will be read with interest by the champions as well as by the opponents of the proposed Constitutional amendment. We need hardly say that we believe that the writer, and all disturbed by similar fears, are troubled by a vain imagination. Though certain principles advocated by individuals and parties may involve dangerous consequences, if logically and consistently carried out, we are sure that no considerable number of Americans consciously favor any encroachment upon freedom of conscience. The American people are as a whole, we doubt not, resolved to realize the utmost individual liberty consistent with a civilized state and with the general good.

The anxiety apparently felt by this writer is excusable in a person who may not have been long in the country; in an adult American such forecasting of oppression would seem absurd.

We have noticed the *Glocke* at such length, because the appearance among us of a German paper of the kind is a circumstance interesting in itself, and also for the reason that it affords us the means of learning the thoughts of our German fellow-citizens on subjects of general concern. We earnestly desire the success of the new paper.

KEY WEST is the resort at present of about two thousand Cubans, and landlords and others are reaping substantial benefits by the sudden increase of population. The Cuban headquarters are directly opposite those of the Spanish Consul. From this house, their flag floats defiantly. The Cubans have to go armed at night to protect themselves from assassination. Those who walk out after dark carry stout sticks, which resemble the headless heavy canes carried by the London snobs, or their imitators when they make their appearance on Broadway. Since Greenwald was murdered in Havana, blue umbrellas have become highly fashionable with the Cubans, as well as with American citizens in Key West. The congregations of the Protestant churches in that city are largely increased by Cubans, who, in addition to contributing to shake off the civil yoke of Spain, also WILL to free themselves from that system of religious instruction that they say has been grossly perverted, at least in Cuba.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of March fall a fraction behind the corresponding total of last year, but are still very large for the season. The amount landed there during the month, reckoned in their foreign gold value, freight and duty not added, was about thirteen millions of dollars. The warehousing movement for the month has been, as usual, a little in favor of the market, the withdrawals from bond being almost a million in excess of the goods entered for warehousing. The total for three months is a little in excess of the corresponding figures of last year. The first three months of 1867 were larger, the total being $81,943,996.

General Spinner is writing a letter that will show that by the first of November next, $1,180,000,000 worth of five-twenty bonds will have matured, so far as the first five years expiration is concerned, and that, therefore, the Government can call them all in, and as four-fifths of the bonds held by the banks are five-twenties, compulsion does not apply.

An English judge once addressed a criminal who had been sentenced for uttering a forged one pound note, in this wise, "I trust that through the merits and mediation of our Blessed Redeemer, you may there experience that mercy which a due regard to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

A widower in Indiana who married again last week, while on his way with his new bride to the depot to start on their bridal tour, was rudely stopped by an undertaker who demanded instant payment of his little bill for burying his first wife. The father of the new bride stepped forward and liquidated the bill.

Senator Sumner and Gen. Butler have both for some time desirous of effecting the removal of Gen. Andrews, at present United States Marshal of Massachusetts, and securing the appointment of Dr. Phelps. Gen. Andrews, however, has been sustained by Attorney General Hoar, and that gentleman states that the President had decided to retain Gen. Andrews in his position.

The Boston *Journal* says that a widow who has followed successively three husbands to the grave, entered a well known life insurance agent in that city last Saturday, and produced the three silver plates which had first adorned the coffins of the dear departed, and desired the astonished proprietor to have them "made over into a butter-knife."

A letter from Rome calls attention to the fact that all the revolutions that have occurred since 1787, took place under Popes named Pius. Louis XVI. was beheaded under Pius VI; Napoleon I. destroyed the republic under Pius VII; the two catastrophies of the empire happened under Pius VII; Charles X. was dethroned under Pius VIII., and Louis Phillippe lost his crown under Pius IX. The name Pius thus seems to be as fatal as the number thirteen.

An American, recently from Mexico, states that it is charged against Juarez in Mexico, by his enemies and friends alike, that a secret treaty has been made between the United States and Juarez for the sale of Sonora, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the former; that the treaty was concluded while Seward was in the city of Mexico last winter; that when Juarez presented the treaty for ratification or approval to the Mexican Congress, that body refused to sign the same, whereupon the late revolution broke out, which has been put down by Juarez, who has thus carried the treaty by a successful war.

The bills providing for State aid to several railroads have passed the New York Senate by as decided a vote as they received in the Assembly. They now go to the Governor for his signature.

The Freedmen's Bank in Washington received deposits amounting to nearly $800,000 in the month of March, as against $600,000 drawn out. The net gain in deposits was $194,759.47. The bank now has $1,852,245 46 on deposit.

The Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives have united in an appeal to the President to appoint Judge Southley of Ridgeway, Western Pennsylvania, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The President informed them that it was too late to consider the claims of Judge Southley, as he has already determined to appoint Judge Humphries, of Alabama, to the position.

ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

No book of more interest has lately appeared than *Sketches of Creation; a popular view of some of the grand conclusions of the sciences in reference to the history of matter and of living Form. Alexander Winchell, LL. D., of the University of Michigan.* The volume is excellently adapted to meet an intellectual want widely and deeply felt. In the present century the natural sciences have been so rapidly developed and regions of knowledge so vast have been opened up by their researches that even an industrious specialist is able to master the details of only a single branch, while fairly to comprehend the results of them all in their real purport and co-relation demands the earnest study of years. The generally diffused desire to know somewhat concerning the outcome of these wonderful investigations rests upon something more than the mere longing for knowledge for its own sake. Rumors vague or definite everywhere prevail that tremendous moral consequences are involved in this evolution of natural science, that it has shaken venerable doctrines for ages regarded as undoubted truths, and rendered necessary the reconsideration of long settled questions as to the origin and destiny of the human race. Hence a general feeling of uneasiness, and a general desire in intelligent minds to look into the subject. After a rather careful examination of Dr. Winchell's work we do not hesitate to recommend it as presenting a most instructive and entertaining survey of the great field of knowledge indicated in its title. From youth the author has been an enthusiastic student of geology and natural history in its several departments. He is also a devout philosopher, convinced that "nature is intended as a revelation of God to all intelligence." Though profoundly versed in the natural sciences, he believes that "science belongs peculiarly to Christianity." The successive evolutions of matter on the globe as revealed by geology and the kindred sciences, are described in the book in a manner perfectly intelligible to the non-scientific reader, and we should suppose that even the student of science would find points and delight in the review of familiar topics treated in a style of so much perspicuity and vivacity. The book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Another good book issued by the same publishers is *The Andes and the Amazon; or, Across the Continent of South America, by Professor James Orton, M. A.* Though the volume is one result of a scientific expedition made under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, it is not a mere dry detail of facts interesting only to men of science. From its pages the reader gets a very lively and we doubt not correct notion of the various peoples and their modes of life as well as of the scenery and geographical features of the countries through which Prof. Orton journeyed. To the volume is attached a new map of equatorial America, and there are numerous pictorial illustrations. Intelligent Americans have perhaps never been indifferent to the geography of our great southern peninsula since the publication of Humboldt's travels in New Spain, but within the last few years causes have been in operation well adapted to enhance their interest in this country and its population. Hence good citizens as well as geographical students may be expected to study Prof. Orton's book with satisfaction.

The Rev. W. L. Gage must be known to many of our readers as the translator of the famous Professor Steffens's *Story of My Career* and of Ritter's *Comparative Geography of Palestine.* Mr. Gage spent several years in Berlin as a pupil of the celebrated man who "found geography a chaos and left it a cosmos." The well known translator now comes before the public as the author of a book on an important branch or his specialty. *Studies in Bible Lands.* It consists of the substance of a course of twelve lectures delivered some years ago before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and is really a succinct and perspicuous outline of Biblical Geography. It is we have the solid and well established results of modern investigation of its most important topics. The title of the first chapter, "Eden, Ararat and the Tenth Chapter of Genesis," suggests subjects in regard to which many will be eager to increase their store of knowledge, and the manner in which Mr. Gage treats it, gives us a favorable impression of his judgment. Much of the book connects history and geography in a way that will probably cause not a few of his readers to turn to the Bible with fresh interest. The volume is abundantly and skillfully illustrated. Published by the American Tract Society.

Saint Marc Girardin tells us that one day when Lafayette was in power, a solicitor for a place urged his title of nobility as a reason why the favor should be granted. "*Monsieur,*" said Lafayette "*cela n'est pas un obstacle*" (that is not an impediment.) We have been reminded of this anecdote by the manner in which some of our contemporaries seem to regard the *Journal of a visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, &c., in the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Lillie, Mrs. William Grey.* The journal was evidently written "with no view to publication," and having been lent in manuscript to the author-ess's brother-in-law, it was privately put into print without her consent. She was, however, at last prevailed on to publish it. It is really a very pleasing narrative, in plain, unaffected language, and describes several scenes well worthy of record. Such are the descriptions of the visits to the harems of the Sultan and Viceroy and others, and of the dinner with La Grande Princesse at Cairo. Some of the colloquies too are interesting. There may be a little too much sometimes made of the "dear princess," especially in the presence of the many centuries that looked down upon the party from the Pyramids. Let it be considered, however, that the interest in the princess was probably real, and that before the Sphynx and "the mighty past" would likely have been a pretense in a lady in waiting, and certainly could easily have been assumed. We prefer sincerity to affected piety, and rather admire the character of the author-ess self-revealed in this unpretending little volume. Very artistocratic people figure in its pages and its author is an Honorable, but in literature a title is not "an impediment." The book is published by Harper & Brothers.

Hommer and Rapier by John Esten Cooke. It is not easy to describe. The author was an officer in Lee's army during the whole war, and his object seems to be to set before his readers the most prominent battles in succession between the army of the Potomac and the great Confederate force with which he was himself connected. He does not, however, strictly confine his narrative to the things which he saw, but often reports both sayings and doings of which he had only heard. The book contains twelve chapters, the first of which is devoted to Manassas and the last to Lee's retreat and surrender, and the entire series present a vivid, though coarsely executed panorama of the war in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is the work of a decided partisan of the Southern side and an enthusiastic admirer of General Lee. Mr. Cooke writes intensely, fiercely, ambitiously, and we know not with how much attention to accuracy of statement. Carleton, publisher, New York.

Carleton is also the publisher of *Our Saturday Night, by Mark M. Pomeroy,* author of "Sense" and "Nonsense." In this book the notorious Democratic scribbler appears in the character of a sentimentalist. Judging the volume upon slight examination, we must say that the sentiments, like those of the celebrated Mr. Pecksniff, are very good. In fact, the reader of these incantations must be constantly reminded of the architect. The object of the book is evidently to show the public what an exceedingly affectionate, humane and gushingly sympathetic being the author is. Humanity apparently in despair of ever being admired and praised by others, as he deserves to be, has written this long eulogy upon himself. While admitting his resemblance to Pecksniff, we are sorry to say that in one respect he falls below his admirable exemplar. He is less charitable in his judgment of others, especially of people who build and frequent churches. This, however, is doubtless owing to the difference of the schools to which they belong, Pecksniff having been of the school of Thwackum, while Pomeroy appears to be of the school of Square.

Health by Good Living; by W. W. Hall, M. D., is a work of strictly practical character. Its object is to show how high health can be maintained, and common diseases cured by eating with a relish the best food prepared in the best manner. How to acquire the relish, that is, the good appetite required, is pointed out with much clearness and force. Dr. Hall has long been editor of *Hall's Journal of Health,* and is therefore so widely and favorably known that his name alone is sufficient to recommend his book. The cure for consumption therein prescribed is certainly worthy of attention, as the instances reported of its efficacy seem well authenticated. Hurd & Houghton publishers.

All who have read the auto-biography or any other prose works of Leigh Hunt, will be eager to read *A Day by the Fire, and other papers hitherto uncollected.* Some of these papers, now first gathered from the magazines and newspapers in which they first appeared, are quite as worthy of preservation and perusal as the essays by which he is so well known. Fond of books and familiar with many not generally known, Leigh Hunt frequently gratifies his reader as much by what he brings as by what he contributes, and he has been justly characterized as "one of the pleasantest writers of his time." Roberts Brothers, Boston.

Fields, Osgood & Co. have ceased to be "Gall Hamilton's" publishers, and Hurd & Houghton, of New York, have just issued a new book by her, in which she tells the public the whole story of the controversy that resulted in the change. Its title is *A Battle of the Books, for the use of authors and publishers; to the first for doctrine, to the second for reproof, to both for correction and instruction in righteousness.* Though the subject matter of the book is one in which the general public has no concern, the book will no doubt be extensively read. Both the parties to the controversy are well known, and a quarrel between notabilities is apt to be interesting even when reported by dullness itself. Gall Hamilton is never dull, though sometimes painfully vivacious, and she has made this narrative of ten per cent. "as entertaining as a Persian tale." We cannot conscientiously advise anybody to read it, or even say that it is worth reading, but we think it likely that whoever enters upon the statement will go on to the end. Of the merits of the case between the authoress and the publisher, every one must form his own judgment. As a revelation of the character of the writer the book will add little or nothing to the knowledge of people who have read her former works.

Dr. Joseph Alden, formerly President of Jefferson College and now President of the New York State Normal School, is the compiler of *The Natural Speaker; being selections to aid the student in acquiring a simple, natural and business-like style of speaking.* Among persons of taste and judgment there will be no difference of opinion as to the importance of the end aimed at by the book. And it seems to us that Dr. Alden's selections have been very judiciously made with reference to its purpose. On account of the declamatory and highly rhetorical character of their contents most of the "Speakers" formerly in use were mere nuisances. They fostered the too prevalent fondness for lofty flights of imaginative verbiage or vulgar rodomontade. The student having formed his notion of good style speaking from such models, when thrown upon his own resources his attempt to be eloquent too often resulted in rant and rigmarole. In a prefatory note to this book, Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, says: "I am not satisfied that the kind of orations delivered by young men in the United States, are always the best. Most of them commence on too high a key, and startle us because we are not prepared for it. Another evil follows, the speakers are obliged to keep up at an inconvenient elevation, which does not admit of graceful sequents and descents; and the hearers feel themselves on a high but flat table-land, without any undulating hills and valleys. often does the orator become hot and loud before any one is ready to sympathize with him; and those who have to listen wonder how he has grown so excited when he has uttered nothing fitted to excite others."

The great feature of Dr. Alden's "Speaker" is the direct, quiet tone of the extracts and their fitness to promote a corresponding delivery. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co.

The United Words and other Stories is the title of a volume of 418 pages by the author of "John Halifax." Stories occupy but a small portion of the volume, which is made up of a collection of essays, original and some reprinted from the magazines in which they first appeared. We have essays, sketches, reviews and so forth, some excellent and all worth reading, commendation of which may be safely given to everything written by Mrs. Craik. Harper & Brothers.

T. Macci Plauti Captivi Trinummus et Rudens, with English notes, critical and explanatory, by C. S. Harrington, M. A., Professor of Latin in the Wesleyan University, is the latest Latin school book issued by the Harpers. Paper, print and binding unite to recommend the volume to the eye of the student, and the editorial work appears to have attained a judicious mean between too little and too much interpretation. Plautus is not an author to be read at an early stage of Latin study, and for the more advanced student these short and pertinent notes ought to be sufficient. This neat and convenient edition of his three most frequently quoted comedies may answer another good end in directing the attention of mature students, teachers and others, to the works of Plautus, an author oftener named or even cited than read.

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Spring Styles

DRESS GOODS,

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Table Damasks,
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French Doylies,
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Towels, &c., &c.,

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Reduced Rates.

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Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

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ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods,

BOUGHT SINCE THE

Great Decline in Prices,

JUST OPENED.

EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, RIBBONS AND SASHES, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

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New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
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New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1870.

Money was in active demand at bank and at the several discount places of the city to-day. There is a disposition to restrict discounts to customers almost exclusively, which serves to give the appearance at least of a close money market. Upon the whole there is some tendency to closer working of money matters here, but no stringency is apprehended.

—The Wall street markets are reported excessively dull, and there is a general complaint among the brokers. Several devices were employed to put up gold to-day, but without success. The rumors of warlike preparations with Spain appear at first to be of some importance, but it is contradicted as having no foundation in fact. Another statement is made that private dispatches from Washington say that in view of the present large currency balance, and of the reduced gold balance in the treasury, after the 1st prox., Secretary Boutwell may remit his gold sales for May, but as the amount of usual monthly sales is trifling in contrast to the total balance which he will still have on hand, the report is probably set afloat for speculative purposes.

—The fluctuations in the Government bond market are light to-day. It is reported in New York that foreign bankers have of late been free buyers on account of a reported scarcity of bonds on the foreign markets. For several weeks past the amount of bonds sent to Europe, has been quite nominal, owing to the agitation of the Funding bill, and it is now stated that the amount of bonds reinvesting the May interest will therefore be quite extensive. The advance of Sixty-two at London is regarded as an indication that greater activity in money there has had the effect upon our securities. Of the exportable bonds, the supply on the market is strictly limited.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81			114½
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York as follows:

	April 20.	April 21.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¼	114¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111	111		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¾	111¾		
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	109¾	109¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109¾	109¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	110¾	110¾		
U. S. Currency 6's	111½	112	½	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89, Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 21, 1870.	10 A.M.	30 A.M.	11 A.M.	30 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	3 P.M.
New York Central	192½	192¾	192¼	192½	192¾	192¾	192¾
New Jersey Central	...	103	...	103	...	103	...
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	...	142	...	142	...	...	...
Reading	99	99¼	99	99¼	99	99¼	99¼
Michigan Central	...	121	...	121¼	...	121¼	...
Michigan Southern	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	139½	139	...	139	...	139	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
St. Paul	...	75	...	75	...	75	...
St. Paul preferred	...	73¾	...	73¾	...	73¾	...
Toledo and Wabash	...	75	...	75	...	75	...
Fort Wayne	...	97½	...	97½	...	97½	...
Chicago and Alton	...	111	...	111	...	111	...
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	...	30	...	30	...
Western Union Telegraph	25¾	25¾	...	25¾	...	25¾	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19½	19½	...	19½	...	19½	...
Adams Express	...	69¾	...	69¾	...	69¾	...
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	...	19½	...	19½	...	19½	...
American M. U. Express	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
United States Express	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

Stocks: Central	Wed. 192¾	Thurs. 192¾	Adv.	Dec. ¼
N. J. Central	103	103		
Erie	24¾	24¾		¼
Harlem	142	142		
Reading	99	99¼	¼	
Michigan Central	121	121¼	¼	
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾		
Illinois Central	139½	139		½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91		
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾		
Do preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	116	116		
St. Paul	75	75		
St. Paul preferred	73¾	73¾		
Toledo and Wabash	75	75		
Fort Wayne	97½	97½		
Chicago and Alton	111	111		
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30		
Western Union Telegraph	25¾	25¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19½	19½		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19½	19½		
American M. U. Express	38	38		
United States Express	43	43		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

—A new Savings bank has just been started in Corry, Pa., with the following organization: Directors—John Benninghoff, John McClintock, Geo. Benninghoff, Porter Hollis, H. T. Nash, R. D. Hubbard, R. H. Palmer, E. Newton, Officers—Hollis King, President; Anson Porter, Treasurer; Joseph Benninghoff, Assistant Cashier; Willie Porter, teller.

—The following is the official statement of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the month of February:

	1869.	1870.
Receipts	$575,107 67	$571,416 59
Expenses	354,855 72	380,789 20
Decrease	$220,283 35	$190,633 39
		$29,756 91

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was an active one, with a good demand for the leading articles. Buyers were numerous and disposed to invest freely. The fact is, confidence is being restored, and that is assisting trade more than anything else. Produce—the receipts are increasing. There is, however, no surplus, the supply and demand being pretty evenly balanced. Flour—the market was firm with a good trade demand. The advance in wheat in most of the leading cities has strengthened the views of holders very materially, and prices have an upward tendency. The stock of flour on the market is a moderate one, during the past few weeks the interior towns having depended on this market for a supply. Among the shipments East was one of 2500 bbls by the City Mills. The receipts by river were 705 bbls. Grain—the market generally was an active one, and buyers were decidedly more anxious to invest, with more buyers than sellers. Wheat is very firm, the mills do not feel disposed to pay an advance unless they can add the increase to flour. Rye is firmer and so is corn and barley. Oats are a shade easier, owing to liberal receipts. Bacon—We can report a firm market with an active demand; holders are decidedly jubilant at the improved condition of the market. Country bacon is arriving in more liberal quantities, finding ready purchasers at current rates. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise mentioned:

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; prices however have undergone no change. Soda ash—Solvay common is; refined 4¼@4½; pots 7½@7¾; pearls 8@9; oz 9½.

APPLES—Are in fair demand. The receipts since our last were 1233 bbls, with a sufficient stock on hand for all ordinary purposes. Sales were made at a wide range of prices, viz: extra choice at $4@4 50; choice at $3 50@3 75; medium lots sold at $2 50@2 75 as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices unchanged; sales of choice at 8@8½ ₱ gallon; common and low grades not wanted.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@8 00 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season for activity being over; we quote nominally at 2@2½ ₱ lb.

BRANS—The market was dull, holders being anxious to realize. Sales were made at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Is in large supply; prices favor buyers with a liberal stock to operate on, the largest inquiry being for choice table butter, with sales at 36@38c; fair grades sold at 29@34c; common low grades not wanted, consumers preferring good lard to inferior butter; the receipts were 21 packages.

CHEESE—The receipts are small; since our last 151 boxes were received; we are reported sales of Western Reserve at 16@16½c; Hamburg at 16@16½c; Factory Ohio 16@16½c; Goshen, Ohio, 16@17½c; New York do 16@17c; Sweitzer 18@19½c; Limbergerine 9 ₱ New York Dairy 17½@18½c. The receipts were 375 packages.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is still confined exclusively to the wants of the retail dealers, speculative feeling has ceased to exist, and jobbers only purchase such lots when liberal inducements are extended. It takes the very choicest dried apples to command the outside quotations. Choice bright dried apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common 6c; choice dried peaches, halves 9@9½c; prime 8½@8c; quarters 7½@8c. Pitted cherries 20c. Dried blackberries 10@10½c. CRANBERRIES—The market has been quiet for some time; "Rackett's" berries are quoted at $12 00@13 00 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Dull; market without animation; sales of 50 to 100 bbl lots at 25c; sales in a small way at 26@26½ ₱ gallon.

FISH—The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description to the following: White fish, new, $9 ₱ half bbls; mackerel, No. 1 shore $13; No. 1 Bay $28; No 2 shore, large, $22; medium $18; No. 3 large bbls, $16; half bbls $8; Labrador herring, in bbls, $6 50; scaled do $8; Herrings, lake, $4 00@4 25 ₱ half bbl; Bay Island $3 ₱ bbl; Labrador, half bbls, $4 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—The market has undergone no particular change as far as prices or demand, the latter being fully up with the demand. Sales were reported on the wharf and in store at full rates. Some dealers are holding out for higher figures.

FLAXSEED—The supply exceeds the demand; choice peach blows are held @$2 20, and $1 25@1 30 ₱ bush. Market dull.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; mixed feed, $1 10; middlings, $1 50 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—Market well supplied. The mills report sales at $5 50 ₱ bbl; $1 75 in sacks.

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CORNMEAL—Is in moderate demand with sales of Eastern white $1 75. Cleveland $2 25 ₱ bbl; Tuscarawas, Pittsburg & Illinois $2 25 ₱ bbl; Sales of Phœnix $2 ₱ bbl; $2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The market is reported here; holders firm at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl for flint.

CORN MEAL—The market was dull, an active one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales were reported at 90@95 ₱ bush, the latter for choice kiln dried.

POULTRY—The season for dressed is over; we note sales of live chickens at 90c@$1 ₱ pair, by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1, $1 10; No. 2 $1 90 and No. 3 $1 60. Market well supplied.

POTATOES—There was a fair local demand. We are reported sales at 62@70c ₱ bushel; $1 60@1 75 ₱ barrel. Stock moderate.

WHISKY—The market was steady without any change in prices. Highwines $1 05 in wood-bound barrels and $1 in iron-bound; sour mash rectified $1 05; prout rectified $1 15 ₱ gallon; old rye sold at various prices, according to age and quality.

CIDER—The receipts being limited the demand has improved; sales choice sweet at $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl; common and poor grades not wanted.

HIDES—We are reported sales of green; salted at 7½@8c; dry flint 23@24c ₱ lb; green calf 12½@; dry flint 23@24c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market was a shade easier under increased arrivals of baled by wagon. Prime timothy sold at $18; choice $17@18 ton.

LARD AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good demand for home use and a fair inquiry for export. Holders of choice lots are letting pretty much their own way. Country meats—nice clean lots find ready purchasers at good prices. We are reported sales at the following: Shoulders 12½@12¾c; ex sides ribbed 15c; clear sides 16@16½c; hams 16@17c. Country lard sells at 13c. The following: Common and dark 10@12c; prime in kegs 13@13½c. The current rates for city cured meat were; Hams, S. U. 17½@18c, sides rib-bed 16c; clear sides 16½@17c; shoulders plain 12½@13c. Pork, C. do 12½@13c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 17½c.

MOLASSES—Firm, with sales at $29 50@30 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 $@$0 70.

TIERED BEEF—S. C. at 20c.

LARD—In tierces 16½@16¾c; in kegs 17¼c; in bbls 17½@17¾c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

GRAIN—The market rules firm for most kinds, but wheat was inquiry for receipts, however, are on the increase; since our last the following lots of grain were received: Oats, 1,620 sacks; barley, 284 sacks; wheat, 90 sacks; corn, 453 sacks. The market was unsettled, prices favoring shippers. The following are the asking rates: Wheat—red winter, $1 30@1 35; white do, $1 45@1 50; white, $1 55@1 60; southern white winter, $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats dull with liberal receipts; prices are lower; first hands, wharf and track, 49@50c; from store 52@55c. Corn was in steady demand, with the advance noted above; sales by holders; prices unchanged, with sales ear on the wharf and from track at 72@73c; shelled 70@71c ₱ bush. Rye—the demand exceeds the supply; a good article would bring 91@92c ₱ bush; first hands, and $2 00 from store. Barley firmer, ranging from 90@95c, with sales of 500 bushels choice Canada at private figures.

BRAN—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Are fairly demanded; mixed lots found steady purchasers at 60@65c ₱ bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is not an active one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 80@90c; mixed figure.

FLAXSEED—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10; $1 90 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40; $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong $1 25 and $1 40; Sou Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 7½@7¾ ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12c.

VINEGAR—Market 13c; Star 22c ₱ lb.

SALT—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₱ bbl.

COCKSTRATED LYE—By case.

FRUITS—New lay raisins $4 75 ₱ box; prunes 10c; currants 18½c; Valincia raisins 18c.

SPICES—Allspice 20c; pepper 30c; Cassia pepper 33c; allspice 30c; nutmegs $1 40.

RAW LEAF—Selling at 35@38c ₱ lb.

BIRD SEED—The market was a firm one, buyers being somewhat excited. Prices are a shade higher, particularly timothy seed. Quotations at store rates were: Winter wheat in bbls $5 75@6 00; do in sacks $5 25@5 50; white Canada made in sacks at 25c ₱ bbl less than the above rates. The mill prices are as follows: Double Reserve, $6 00 in sacks, $6 25; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat in barrels $5 50; in sacks $5 90; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $5 40; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, 90 lbs, $ bag and quality, $5 75 in barrel; in sacks, $5 50; Pacific, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 25; Red Seal, $5 00 ₱ barrel; No. 2, $4 75 ₱ barrel.

GROCERIES—The market was firm at the advance noted in certain articles yesterday. Sales were liberal and holders were inclined to be in good humor at the turn affairs have taken.

SUGAR—The market continues with a fair demand, as the season for some seeds is within a few weeks of closing. Timothy and clover in good demand; sales Buckeye Peachblows at $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush. Flaxseed in moderate inquiry at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush. Sales of canary seed; sales of fancy Canada were made at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush; Hamburg do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $3 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—The demand is limited with a quiet inquiry. Choice Red are held at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel, and mixed lots at $2@2 50 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 22, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday came to a stand still, buyers and sellers being wide apart, the difference in their views being fully 1@3c ₱ gallon. The most important question seems to be, when will the oil trade revive? That is certainly easier asked than answered.

THE MARKET

The market was weak and buyers not disposed to take hold, 19½c being the best offer for spot or April; holders are not disposed to accept these figures. Total sales, 1,000 bbls; sales 1,200 bbls May at 19½.

REFINED.

Dull, in sympathy with crude. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates were: spot or April 23½c; May 25½c; June 25½c; May to December 27½c; all year B. O. 29½@30c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 21.—Closing on 20th: Petroleum—Crude bulk selling in small parcels at former prices at 14½@15c; refined, the market dull at 18½c; in refined there were two cargoes taken to-day, in bulk, to Liverpool, at 7¾c. Generally, there is very little inquiry, but prices are firmly held. Philadelphia delivery, demand has fallen off; prices unchanged; 1,000 bbls refined S W, sold for April delivery at 25½c.

OIL CITY, April 21—Market—Buyers offer $1 05 for lower creek delivery, but $1 10 is the least that will buy; Oil City delivery nominally at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, April 21—Market more active; upper creek $4, lower $4 10.

PETROLEA, April 21—Market unsettled at $4 00@4 05 on cars; $5 70@5 80 at the wells.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Market firmer; prime light straw to white, 25c; standard white, 25½c; crude, 13½c.

BOSTON, April 21.—Market quiet, but firm; offering $4 05; asking $4 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 21, 12:30 p. m.—Market opens rather quiet, with considerable demand for futures on refined at about former prices. We note April at 25½c; no sales yet. The market for crude remains unchanged so far as prices are concerned, there being little or no inquiry for spot; no transactions; crude 14½@14¾c asked; we hear of no sales above 14½c.

OIL CITY, April 21—Market very quiet; lower creek $4 10@4 15; Oil City $4 @$4 15.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and steady, with not so firm a feeling; a few transactions at $4 05; 50 is offered, but no sellers at that. The well at Brady's Bend is reported flowing 400 bbls per day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Market quiet and prices steady and unchanged; April 25½c; May 25½c; June 25½c; July and August 26¼c; June and July 26½c; crude 14@14½.

NEW YORK, April 21, 5:30 P. M.—The market closed quiet without any decided change from this morning. In the refined market there has been some transactions, but none reported, the prices paid being 25½c for bbls, nominal delivery. In crude the feeling is firm, though nothing much transpired since noon. We hear of no sales above 14½c bid; 14¾ to 15c asked. No sales; no receipts of oil to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet and steady; April 25½@25¾c; May 25½@25¾c; June 25½@25¾c; July and August 26c. Crude 14@14½c.

Oil Shipped East by A. R. R.

H. Kneeher & Co., 377 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Montelius, K & Co, 300 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

J. A. Mckee, 197 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Clinton Oil Refining Co. 923 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co. 200 bbls refined to Hendrie, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....2,972 bbls

Another Run of Coal.

The continued fine stage of water has enabled the coal dealers to forward daily runs of coal to the lower market. The following is the last lot. Others will doubtless get off before the close of the week:

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Blue Lodge	1 nut coal,	110,000
Leonidas	6 flat boats,	178,000
Lioness	4 of coke,	50,000
Eagle	8 B,	120,000
Total		458,000

NEW ORLEANS.

Towboat.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Boaz	8	1 of coke,	190,000
Grand total			628,000

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	3 Rees, Graff & Dull, ore	2
Graff, Bennett & co, m	3 Hallman & H, m	1
Lewis, D & C, m	1 Graff, Byers & Co, m	2
Page, C & Co, m	1 Zug & Co, m	2
Total		31

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, metal	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	3 Clifton I and N Wks, m	7
Total		12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	7 Graff, B & D, m	1
J M Cortheard, m	2 Hallman & H, m	1
J Graff, ore	1	
Total		12

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Flour dull. Wheat opened steady and closed a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 28, regular do $1 13, amber Michigan $1 06, No 1 red $1 11, No 2 do $1 06, No 3 do 92c. Corn a shade lower; No 1 96c, No 2 held at 92c, yellow 97½c; No 1 old 96c, No 2 old 94c. Oats dull; No 1 52c, without buyers; No 2 sells at 46c. Clovereed $9 75.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK April 21—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 5@6 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Exchange easier at 108½@109.

GOLD

Easier; opening at 113¾, declining to 112¾, advancing to 113¾ on reports from Washington that it coincide with Spain was imminent, and closing at 113. Carrying rates 2@3½ ₱ cent. Clearances $46,500,000. The Assistant Treasurer announces that he will pay interest falling due on the first of May on next Monday, with rebate. The steamship Hermann took $50,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet. Coupons 81 11½@81 11¾; do '62 111¾@111¾; do '64 110¾@110¾; do '65 110¼@110¾; do '65 new 109¾@109¾; do '67 109¾@109¾; do '68 110¼@110¾; 10-40s 109¾@110¼; currency 6s 111½@112½.

STATE BONDS

Stronger. Missouris 92½; old Tennessee 69½; new do 68½; old Virginias 69¾; new do 69; old North Carolines 69½; new do 22½.

STOCKS.

Closed stronger, with the principal dealings in North-western, Lake Shore and Vanderbilts. Express stocks dull. Canton 37½, Cumberland 34¾. Western Union Telegraph 25¾; Quicksilver 8½; Mariposa 6½; preferred 16½; Adams Express 68¾; Wells Fargo 19; American 38; United States 42½; Pacific Mail 36½; New York Central 192¾@193; Erie 24¾@24¾; Hudson River 142; Reading 99¾; Michigan Central 122; Lake Shore 89½; Illinois Central 139½; Pittsburgh 91; Rock Island 116¼; New Jersey Central 103; St. Paul 75½; do preferred 73¾; Wabash 75¾; Fort Wayne 97½; Terre Haute 37½; Alton 111; Chicago and Mississippi 29¾; St. Joseph 16¾.

Treasury balances—Gold $83,218,722; currency $3,100,000; general balance $27,441,324.

The bids on bonds to-day reached $3,000,000, 6-20s; 6s were accepted at 107-09@107-11; 5-20s at 106.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 5; Hancock 34; Minnesota 12; Quincy 176.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet at $3 75@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Declined 2½@3c, closing dull at 80@80½c for No 2; this afternoon unsettled at 81¼c cash, 81¾ seller May.

CORN—Dull and 2½@3c lower; sales at 36@38c cash; 38@38½c, seller June, for No 2, closing with sellers at 36½c cash; this afternoon irregular at 36¼@36½c cash and seller May.

OATS—Dull and 1@1¼c lower, closing at 45@45½c.

RYE—Dull and 2@3c lower, closing at 72c for fresh receipts of No 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 56@60c for No 2.

PORK—Quiet at $16 50 for wood and $16 04 for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork closed at $27 75. Lard 15½c. Dry salted shoulders 10½.

CATTLE—Moderately active and firmer at $4 75@7 75 for steers in extra prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Steady and firm at $6 00@6 10 for common to choice.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton firmer, closing quiet; sales 2,200 bales at 22½c for uplands. Flour—Receipts 9,841 bbls; flour heavy for parcels on spot, and nominal; former for arrive; sales 13,000 bbls; state at $4 50@4 60 for superfine State and western; $4 70@5 30 for common to choice extra do; $5 35@5 60 for superfine extra western; $5 25@5 45 for good to choice white wheat extra do; $5 60@6 50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $5 25@6 00 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $5 60@6 50 for good to choice do; closing quiet, including 500 bbls extra State for May and June at $4 80@4 90, delivered. Wheat—Receipts 19,000 bush; firmer; sales 90,000 bush at $1 30@1 36, free, closing at $1 36. Receipts of wheat to-day 19,000 bush; market closed firmer, with a fair export demand; sales 90,000 closed firmer at $1 31 for No 2 spring; $1 32 for No 1 and 2 do mixed; $1 35@1 37 for No 1 spring; $1 40@1 41 for amber winter; $1 42@1 43 for unsettled and amber western; $1 45 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley—Receipts of barley 15,000 bush; sales 18,000 bush at 82½c for Canada, and California on private terms; 1,000 bush Canada peas at 90c. Receipts of corn 7,881 bush; corn heavy; sales 19,000 bush; mixed western, and closing at 75@76c for Ohio and State. Hops quiet at 14@20c for American. Provisions dull at 14½c for crude, and 23½@24c for refined. Pork firmer; sales 350 bbls at $27 75 for mess; $25 50@26 for prime mess; and $24@24 75 for prime mess; also, 900 bbls mess, seller April, delivered at $27 75. Beef quiet; sales 250 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $18@19 for extra mess. Cut meats steady; sales 130 tierces at 12½@13c for prime mess, and 12¾@13c for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 100 bbls at 24@25c for new. Cut meats steady; sales 150 pkgs at 12½@13c for middles; and 16½@16¾c for hams. Middles steady and quiet; sales 200 boxes long clear at 13c. Lard firmer; sales 1,000 bbls at 16¼c for steam, and 16@16¼c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tierces at 16¼c for prime steam, delivered in seller May. Butter steady at 19@20c for Ohio, and 20@30c for state. Cheese firmer at 13@14c for Ohio; 14½c for fine, shipments per steamer 50,000 bush wheat at 81c. Freights to Liverpool steady and unchanged. Cotton—Net receipts 1,186 bales; gross 1,186; exports coastwise 1,186; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 22½c; middling Orleans 22½c; net receipts 1,186 bales; gross 1,186; exports coastwise 1,186; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 22½c; middling Orleans 22½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Flour dull; family $5 00@5 25. Wheat steady; red $1 10@1 12. Corn in good demand; 38@39c. Oats in fair demand and steady at 46@47c. Rye firm and in good demand at 75@76c. Barley dull; spring $1 00@1 05; fall $1 10@1 15. Provisions firmer and in good demand; mess pork $27 50@27 75. Lard steady and lower at 15½c. Bacon—shoulders 12½@12¾c; clear sides 16@16½c; hams 17@18c. Whisky dull at 90c. Butter firmer; choice 30@35c; prime 25@28c. Eggs heavy at 15@16c. Sugar cured hams 16½@17c. Lard 13½@14c. Bacon—shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 15½@16c. Live hogs dull at $6 50@6 75. Receipts of flour 1,000 bbls; shipments 2,000 bbls; receipts of wheat 2,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; receipts of corn 2,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; receipts of oats 1,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; receipts of rye 1,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; receipts of barley 1,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; receipts of hogs 1,000 head; shipments 1,000 head.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 22c for middlings. Flour steady and dull. Flour quiet, with only an order business; fall superfine $3 00@3 25; XX $4 00@4 50; XXX $4 75@5 25; family $5 50@6 00. Wheat dull and lower. No 2 spring sold at 90@90½c cash and seller May; No 3 do at 85@85½c; rejected 80c; No 2 red winter 93@93½c for cash; 93@93½c for seller May; No 3 do 90@90½c; No 4 do 85@85½

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ATTRACTIVE.—The Art Gallery. eodlf

COMMENCED.—Paving on Twenty-ninth street commenced yesterday.

RETURNED.—Major Wm. Frew has returned from his European tour.

PERSONAL.—S. C. Koonce, Esq., of the Mercer *Dispatch*, was in the city yesterday, on his way to the East.

SUCCESSFUL.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, now in Liverpool, has been successful in negotiating four millions of St. Louis bridge bonds with the successors of the late George Peabody.

NOW YOU SEE HIM AND NOW YOU DON'T.—The constable of a Deputy Mayor's office was ticed as having disappeared and turned up, has gone again.

HARPER FOR MAY.—E. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, has received the May number of *Harper's Monthly*, and as usual it is full of interesting reading.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—A caucus meeting of the Republican members of Councils is called for Saturday afternoon to nominate candidates for Fire Commissioners.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, will meet in special session this evening, at the Asylum, Fifth avenue, for work. See notice.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John E. Owens, comedian, and Mr. Jarret, of "Black Crook" fame, arrived in town yesterday, *en route* for Hot Springs, Arkansas.

THE PENN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT BILL.—The Finance Committee have unanimously approved of the Penn avenue Improvement bill referred to them at the last meeting of Councils.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—J. Phillips was arrested last evening for abstracting a dollar from the pocket of a drunken Indian of the Oleantribe, Officer Montgomery apprehended him and he was locked up for a hearing.

ROLLING MILL HANDS.—A number of rollers, puddlers, catchers, hookups, &c., are wanted. Apply this Friday, April 22d, to D. S. Walker, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW.—We invite special attention to the great sale of beautiful building lots at McKeesport, advertised to come off on Monday, 25th inst., and particularly to the rare inducements offered to purchasers improving their lots. Tickets free.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Charles Hood is the name of the man noticed yesterday as having been detected in the act of robbing Nathan Jones in front of the Western Hotel, on Water street, on Wednesday. Information for larceny was made against him, and after a hearing he was committed for trial.

A FIRST CLASSMAN is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material and will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

FRESH SHAD.—Col. Reed, of the Maltby Depot, Fifth avenue, continues to be in daily receipt of fine, fat fresh shad, and epicures will find some attractive fellows of the finny tribe at his depot this morning. He is also receiving oysters daily, fresh from their beds at the time of shipment. For fish or oysters call at the Maltby Depot.

FOR RESPECTABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—The will of Benjamin Tunnicliffe, deceased, authorizes the executors to lease the Varieties building for respectable entertainments. Statements have been made to the effect that the will directed the close of the Varieties as a place of entertainment, upon the expiration of the present lease, but this seems to have been a mistake.

I. O. OF O. F.—NEW LODGE.—Blackmore Lodge, No. 701, I. O. of O. F., at Webster, on the monongahela river, was instituted on Thursday next. The new lodge is named after our well known fellow citizen, Hon. James Blackmore. The lodge starts out in a most interesting event, and will be participated in by a large number of the order from Pittsburgh, Monongahela City and other localities.

BONDS APPROVED.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee on Wednesday, the bonds of the Iron City National bank, Allegheny National bank, and National Trust Company, in the sum of $100,000 each for the safe keeping of the funds of the city were presented and approved. A $50 stamp is to be affixed to each bond by the respective banks. Over four hundred thousand dollars is now drawing interest for the city.

MASONIC DEDICATION.—Armstrong Lodge, No. 299, A. Y. M., will dedicate their new hall at Freeport, on Monday the 25th inst., at one o'clock P. M. The Secretary has received a letter from D. M. Boyd, Jr., Assistant General Passenger Agent of the P. R. R., consenting to issue excursion tickets on the West Penn, division for that day, to Freeport from Allegheny, Blairsville and all intermediate points. The train leaves Allegheny city at 9.20 A. M., and arrives back again at 4.55 P. M. A large attendance is expected.

A Rare Stock.

Those of our readers who may happen in at Ramsley's new establishment at No. 62 in the Opera House Building, Fifth avenue, will be surprised at the display of Ramsley's stock. Without doubt, his present stock is one of the largest ever displayed in this city. There is nothing in the shape of an elegant, plain, cheap, costly or durable hat or cap that is not to be seen on Ramsley's shelves and tables. Judging from the number of his visitors, the fact appears to be generally appreciated by the public, who are shrewd judges in these matters. As a rule, the establishment that exhibits the best goods and the best workmanship and this appears to be the rule at Ramsley's. His rare stock and ready sales on easy terms are attractions that cannot be resisted.

Glen Cove Starch.

The prize medals awarded to the Glen Cove Starch Company were exhibited to us yesterday, and they are a magnificent display in point of gold, silver and bronze, and tell of triumphs of the Messrs. Duryea, at London, Paris, Hamburg, Cologne and Havre, and at State exhibitions in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. That the manufacturers of the Glen Cove Starch Company should compete successfully with the manufacturers of the old world is not only creditable to the skill of the Messrs. Duryea, but somewhat surprising, as it shows to what perfection they have arrived in the branch of business. Their Glen Cove Starch, which is so popular with us, is largely sold throughout Europe, and has a great reputation in Russia and all places where fine fabrics are made. The medals, however, tell the story better than we can.

A useful Invention.

Mr. George Bissell, of Washington, Pa., has patented a very useful invention called "a grate feeder." it is constructed of rods of iron, or heavy wire, and is intended to be placed on the top of the grate bars, to prevent any portion of the burning fuel from falling out upon the hearth or floor. The great objects are to prevent the waste of fuel, which it will do to enable housekeepers to keep up good fires during the temporary absence from home, or while asleep at night. The cost is trifling, and every family can buy the feeder. To travel around and see what is going on, you simply "going about doing good." One good night's sleep, such as we can have when we know our fire is safe, is worth more than all the feeder costs, and it will last a life time. Call at Hare's Hotel, and see the patent grate feeder.

RARE WORKS of art at Hall, Methodist Book Rooms.

Readings by Miss Ella A. Stockton.

We learn that Miss Stockton gave us with so much success a select reading in our city last winter, is soon again to visit us professionally. She has made an extensive tour through the East and West, during the past winter, with marked success. The New York *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune* speak very highly of her elocutionary powers. The *Herald* says of her: "Miss S. read choice selections from a number of authors, and gave several illustrations with an emphasis and effect truly remarkable."

We take from the Buffalo *Express* the following: "Miss Stockton possesses many requisites of success in the profession she has adopted, and evinces a natural discrimination in the rendition of her selections. She has a pleasing presence and elicits the sympathy of an audience from the first selection. The effect last evening were from Dickens, Longfellow N. P. Willis, Mrs. Browning and others, affording ample opportunity for an exercise of the talent she possesses. We most cordially wish Miss S. Success, and commend her to the consideration of the public whenever she may appear."

The press of Kalamazoo and Milwaukee speak of her in the highest terms, the latter declaring, "No elocutionary entertainment ever given in our city has equalled that of Miss Stockton."

We trust that she will be welcomed here in Pittsburgh with a full house. Such entertainments are always pleasant and improving.

A Notable Jewelry Establishment.

The most extensive jewelry establishment in Pennsylvania, and probably in the country, is that of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, whose card appears on our first page this morning. This old established and reliable firm are well known to the entire business community of the State, and many of their patrons, who appreciate fine goods, reside in Pittsburgh. They manufacture none but sterling goods, and have such facilities as enables them to promptly fill all orders, which facts have gained for them a reputation throughout the country enjoyed by no other similar establishment. We learn that Messrs. Bailey & Co. have lately moved into their new marble building erected at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. Their architecture is the most gorgeous of the kind in this country, and to strangers it is one of the principal places of interest in Philadelphia worth visiting. Messrs. Bailey & Co., with one exception, are sole agents in the United States for the sale of watches manufactured by Patek, Phillipe & Co., Geneva. These are the most accurate time keepers in the world. They also sell watches of all the other leading European and American makers. Their stock of jewelry and silver ware embraces the latest novelties. As we said before, the facilities of the house are such that they can manufacture to order at the shortest notice any article of jewelry or silverware of the most intricate design or pattern. We cordially recommend our friends in search of first class goods, in thispline, to correspond with this firm.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Robert Finney vs. Wm. H. Brown, before reported, occupied the Court throughout the day, and was not concluded at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

82. P. C. & C. C. Railway Co. vs. Bailey.
53. Same vs. Hartman.
54. Same vs. Henderson.
113. Schlegel et ux vs. Smith.
224. Graham vs. Vandervort, et al.
101. Tustin & Kies vs. Reed.
100. McMartin vs. Graham.
124. Davis et ux vs. P. & B. Pass. R. R. Co.
125. King vs. Kirkpatrick & Hawk.
126. Hamilton vs. Curry.

Divorce—George Hampton.

The case of Catharine Appleby vs. Spencer & McKay, reported yesterday, was concluded, and the jury is out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

19. Huselton vs. McAboy.
21. Graham, in trust, vs. Graham.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The jury in the case of Louis B. Shields, found a verdict for the United States in the sum of $600. A motion for a new trial was argued and overruled.

The jury trials are about concluded, and the jury will be discharged to-day.

COZY—The Art Gallery. eodlf

INVENTIONS AND THEIR INVENTORS.

Lecture by Col. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents—Gen. Moorhead's Introductory Remarks.

Col. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, addressed a large audience, composed of business men, lawyers, inventors, mechanics and citizens, at Masonic Hall, last evening, on the subject "Inventions and their Inventors."

General J. K. Moorhead introduced Colonel Fisher, remarking that at the request of a number of citizens he had consented to deliver his lecture before a Pittsburgh audience, on his return from Cincinnati to Washington, where his office was located. The subject of the lecture, Gen. Moorhead remarked, was certainly a fit theme for a Pittsburgh audience, some of whom he had the honor to represent as the hard-fisted sons of toil in Washington. General Moorhead then related in a humorous manner his experience as an inventor. On one occasion, being Supervisor of a Canal, he undertook to invent a machine to cut the grass out of the bed. Mowing machines had not been invented at this time. Several scythes were put together and when the machine was tried it cut beautifully. But in a very short time it became clogged and would not work at all, so he concluded that he was never intended for an inventor. It was good luck for the inventor it once could succeed at once. He would not discourage any one who desired to be an inventor.

Col. Fisher then spoke as follows.

LECTURE OF COL. FISHER.

General Moorhead has said all that I can say and all that I ought to say by way of introduction. Except that we know in Washington that so many inventors and inventions come from this city of Pittsburgh, that to come here and talk about them is very much like taking about shipping coal here from Washington.

There is a marble building in Washington, with long porticos and vaulted halls, which no visitor to the Capital omitsto enter. Fair and dainty ladies and proud bridegrooms, little children, stately matrons, bustling men and ancient dames, trip up the long flight of stairs in ceaseless flow throughout the official day. When they left their country homes, it was one of the charges of traveled friends that they should by no means forget the Patent Office. When they shall return to tell their own story, they will not fail to name it among the wonders which they have seen.

But there is another class who also ascend those steps, for whom the great building has a charm of a different kind. Sometimes you may see some thoughtful face and head of unkempt hair surmounting a bowed form and trailing garb that slowly passes from the street to the great door of entrance. Under the breast of a well worn coat is hidden a package carefully wrapped in some village newspaper—only a few bits of wood and brass deftly put together, yet representing a decade of thoughts, a long series of tantalizing experiments, and the toil of the little savings of a life time. This is an inventor. He carries his invention under his coat. His whole life naturally beats high with hope, as he thinks of possible fame and fortune, or sinks with despair as he anticipates rejection and beggary.

I think that it was Theodore Parker who said that the noblest sight he ever saw was an inventor going down the steps of the Patent Office with his rejected model in his hands. There was written in this face so much that told